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Burgess Hill Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

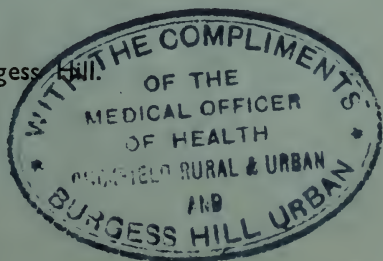
For the Year 1947.

BY

WILLIAM B. STOTT,
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.).

L. E. Burnett, Printer, Burgess Hill.

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURGESS HILL.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Burgess Hill Urban District Council.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1947.

The Crude Death Rate is 14.89 as compared with 14.81 for the previous year and with 12.0 for England and Wales.

No deaths occurred during the year from typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough or measles.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

With the exception of measles and whooping cough the incidence of infectious diseases was low. Two cases of poliomyelitis occurred, one was a child who had the disease in a very severe form and died in hospital, and the other an adult with a mild form and who made a complete recovery. The incidence rate is about the same as that for England and Wales but considerably lower than the rates for Cuckfield Urban and Rural Districts. Only one case of scarlet fever was notified and that was a mild case.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Full details of the scheme for persuading parents to have their children immunised against diphtheria and methods adopted were given in my 1946 Report, and as there have been no changes in procedure it is not proposed to cover the same ground again. Briefly, children are immunised at nine months, a Schick test being carried out three months after, thus ensuring immunity. A re-inforcing dose is given at the age of five when the child enters school and a Schick test is done at 10 years of age.

In the 1-5 years of age group out of 549 children 536 were immunised—a percentage of 98. In the 5-15 years of age group out of 1,331 children, 1,293 were immunised—a percentage of 97. (See Table on page 24).

During the year 116 children were immunised, 317 were Schick tested and 84 received a re-inforcing injection. It is interesting to note that of the children who were tested at 10 years of age, the majority of whom had been immunised many years previously, 20 per cent. were Schick positive. This means that the procedure adopted in this district in the past, namely, immunisation with testing at infancy and re-testing at five years of age, ensures that a high percentage of the school children, at any rate up to 10 years of age, have a high degree of protection against diphtheria.

From 1940 to the end of 1947, when over 90 per cent. of the children from one year upwards have been immunised, eight cases of diphtheria have occurred, six in 1943, two in 1944, with no cases in 1940, 1941, 1942, 1945, 1946 and 1947—an excellent achievement.

Six of the cases were children, of whom three were immunised and three unimmunised, showing that an immunised child in this district is 19 times less liable to contract diphtheria than a non-immunised child.

Can immunisation be given the credit for the elimination of diphtheria from this district? I believe it can, although the opponents of immunisation—they are not so noisy as they used to be—could probably find some other reason why the district has been free from diphtheria.

In my Report for 1945 mention was made of the commencement of a scheme for the testing and immunising of expectant mothers against diphtheria in order to find out if the child could be protected in this way during his first year.

There were 123 expectant mothers tested at the fifth month of pregnancy, 84 being positive, or susceptible to diphtheria, and 39 negative. Those found to be positive were immunised by three doses of T.A.F. In addition, 545 mothers were tested following the birth of the child, 319 being positive and 226 negative.

Fifty-four infants whose mothers had been successfully immunised or who were Schick negative, were tested—16 at 6-9 months of age and 38 at 10-12 months. Of the former only two were found to be protected and of the latter only four. *The number of tested infants, although small, is sufficient to show that the majority of children do not inherit sufficient immunity from their mothers.*

All the testing and test reading throughout the area has been carried out by Dr. H. L. Duke, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and he also gave the majority of the inoculations. It is mainly due to his efforts and those of Miss F. M. Dean, Immunisation Clerk, that the scheme runs so smoothly and efficiently.

SCABIES

The number of cases notified during the year was 22, which shows a reduction from previous years.

ICE-CREAM

The Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, prescribing a number of requirements to be observed in the manufacture of ice-cream intended for sale, came into force on the 1st May, 1947.

The object of the Regulations is to safeguard the consumer from the risk of infections from the consumption of ice-cream, the outbreak of typhoid fever at Aberystwyth in the summer of 1946 having focussed attention on the dangers arising from consumption of this commodity.

There is no doubt that the Regulations are a distinct advance on previous legislation in the matter of the protection of the public, but in my view they do not go far enough in that direction. It is regretted for instance that a clause was not inserted making it compulsory for ice-cream sold from barrows and vehicles to be wrapped, the wrapping having previously been done at the place of manufacture. Many firms are already adopting this practice, some on their own accord and others on the advice from the public health department, and it is only a matter of time before it becomes universal. Legislation in this country always seems to lag behind public opinion. Another omission was the absence of a bacteriological standard to which ice-cream should comply. The Minister, in the circular sent with the Regulations (69/47), stated he was advised that no tests exist which were sufficiently accurate to justify them being made statutory. Opinion, however, is divided on this matter, and my experience, limited as it is, is that reliable firms can produce an ice-cream which when sampled invariably has a count of under 100,000 bacteria per m.l., and absence of *b. coli* in 1/100 of a m.l. This is the standard adopted in this district, and although it has no legal force the firms endeavour to conform to it.

It is recommended in the circular that a trial be given by local authorities to a modified methylene blue test, and in this district, as in the Cuckfield Urban and Cuckfield Rural Districts, samples have been submitted to this test in addition to the plate count and coliform test. The recommendation for the interpretation of the methylene blue test is that samples which fall in grades

1 and 2 be regarded as satisfactory, and those in grades 3 and 4 as unsatisfactory. Up to now 145 samples have been tested in this way, 128 having counts of under 100,000, absence of *b. coli* and passed the $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours methylene blue test (grade 1), while 17 failed the first two tests and fell into grade 2 with the methylene blue test. Had we relied solely on the methylene blue test all the samples taken would have been regarded as being satisfactory, and I am not prepared to admit, much as I should like to, that the standard of purity of ice-cream as sold in this district is 100 per cent. satisfactory. There does appear, however, to be correlation between the two tests on the one hand and the methylene blue test on the other, but the latter should be made more stringent—results below grade 1 being regarded as unsatisfactory.

I prefer for the present to rely on the count and coliform test, but propose to give an extended trial to the methylene blue test.

Two of the vendors manufacture ice-cream on the premises, the remaining vendors obtaining their supplies from London or the coastal towns.

MILK SUPPLY

Only two of the 13 dairy farms have tuberculin tested herds. The ideal is for all milk to be derived from tuberculin tested herds, as it is not only free from tuberculosis but is of a high degree of bacterial purity. It is hoped, therefore, that the other eleven producers will see their way to change over to the production of tuberculin tested milk in the near future.

In order to ascertain the proportion of the types of milk consumed in the district a survey has recently been carried out.

It was found that approximately 30 per cent. of the milk was tuberculin tested, 43 per cent. pasteurised, and the remaining 27 per cent. ordinary.

A similar survey was carried out in 1936, when the consumption of tuberculin tested milk was practically negligible, 10 per cent was pasteurised and 90 per cent. ordinary. These results show that an increasing number of people in the district are demanding a safe and clean milk.

Another interesting comparison between 1936 and 1947 is that in the former year as much as 20 per cent. of all the milk retailed was delivered loose, whereas now this practice has ceased, all milk being delivered in bottles. In my 1936 Report, in commenting on the delivery of loose milk as being unhygienic, I concluded by saying "I trust, therefore, that in the near future the retailers in this district will discontinue delivering loose milk to their customers. They have now done so, and I take this opportunity of paying tribute to their achievement and to their efforts in retailing clean milk in the district, every retailer employing steam as a means of sterilising bottles and utensils.

FOOD PREPARING AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Many visits of inspection were paid to food preparing and catering establishments, particular attention being given to the cleanliness of the kitchens, the w.c. and washing facilities for the staff, the personal cleanliness of the staff, in particular the washing of hands after using the w.c. and the facilities available and methods employed for washing and sterilisation of utensils. Owing to the increase in the number of food infections that have occurred in recent years, due in most cases to the food being infected by a food handler, it was thought that talks to catering staffs would educate them to take more care in the preparation of food.

It was considered that the best method would be for the talks to be given at individual premises in the early afternoon, and all proprietors and managers when approached welcomed the idea. I gave the first talk myself on what the food infections are, how they are caused, stressing the human factor, the

foods liable to cause infection, and how infection can be prevented. This was followed by a second talk by your Sanitary Inspector on the practical aspects of handling of food and hygiene in the kitchen. These talks have been very well received by both management and staff, and there has been a noticeable improvement in methods in the kitchens.

I was appointed to, and am at present serving on, a Committee set up by the Royal College of Physicians to investigate the prevention and management of rheumatic heart disorders.

My thanks are due to Mr. J. W. Hobson, Sanitary Inspector, for his co-operation in the work of the department and for his assistance in compiling this Report, and to Miss Everson, my Chief Clerk. I also wish to express my appreciation of the consideration and support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Summary of Statistics for the years—

	1945.	1946.	1947.
Area of District in Acres	2,024	2,024	2,024
Population estimated to middle of year ..	7,476	7,763	7,923
Rateable Value	£60,167	£61,191	£63,480
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£240	£240	£250
Density of Population (persons per acre) ..	3.69	3.83	3.91
Number of Houses	2,258	2,288	2,353
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	17.21	18.68	19.31
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.50	14.81	14.89
Infantile Mortality Rate	39.06	41.38	39.21

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				MALES.		FEMALES	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	..	—	..	—	..
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	..	—	..	—	..
3.	Scarlet Fever	—	..	—	..	—	..
4.	Whooping Cough	—	..	—	..	—	..
5.	Diphtheria	—	..	—	..	—	..
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	..	..	..	2	..
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	..	—	..	—	..
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	—	..	—	..	—	..
9.	Influenza	—	..	—	..	—	..
10.	Measles	—	..	—	..	—	..
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ..	1	..	..	..	—	..
12.	Acute Inf. Encephalitis	—	..	—	..	—	..
13.	Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph. (male), Uterus (female)	1	..	..	..	—	..
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	..	..	..	1	..
15.	Cancer of Breast .. .. .	—	..	..	..	3	..
16.	Cancer of all other sites	7	..	..	..	3	..
17.	Diabetes	—	..	—	..	—	..
18.	Intra. Cran. Vasc. Lesions	5	..	..	..	5	..
19.	Heart Disease	30	..	..	..	22	..
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
21.	Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	..
22.	Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	3	..
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	..	..	..	1	..
24.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	..	—	..	—	..
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	—	..	—	..	—	..
26.	Appendicitis	—	..	—	..	1	..
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	—	..	—	..	—	..
28.	Nephritis	2	..	..	..	—	..
29.	Puerperal and Post Abor. Sepsis	—	..	—	..	—	..
30.	Other Maternal Causes	—	..	—	..	—	..
31.	Premature Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..
32.	Con. Mal. Birth Inj. Infant Dis.	2	..	..	..	—	..
33.	Suicide	—	..	—	..	1	..
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	—	..	—	..	—	..
35.	Other Violent Causes	—	..	—	..	—	..
36.	All other Causes	3	..	..	..	9	..
Totals				64	..	54	..

BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
During the Year 1947 (Provisional Figures).

	RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Small-pox	Measles	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	20.5	0.50	12.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.01	5.8	41
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	23.3	0.62	13.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.02	8.0	47
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop- ulation 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	22.2	0.54	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.02	3.7	36
London	22.7	0.49	12.8	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.08	—	0.01	4.8	37
Burgess Hill Urban	19.31	0.63	14.89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.21

Puerperal Sepsis. Others. Total.
 The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales are as follows :—Per 1,000 Total Births 0.16 0.85 1.01
 The Maternal Mortality Rates for the Burgess Hill Urban District are as follows .. Nil Nil Nil

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**Births and Birth Rate**

The following table shows the Births registered for the year 1947 :—

			<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	69	..	74	..	143
Illegitimate	..	..	6	..	4	..	10
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	..		75	..	78	..	153
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

This gives a rate of 19.31 per 1,000 population.

			<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Total Stillbirths	..		2	..	3	..	5
Legitimate	..		1	..	3	..	4
Illegitimate	..		1	..	—	..	1

Deaths and Death Rate

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1947 :—

<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
64	..	54	..	118

This gives a mortality rate of 14.89 per 1,000 population.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Housing

Under Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	1	
Under Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	319	
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	344	
					—	664

Public Health Acts

Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	15	
Premises Disinfected	..	..	..	..	8	
Infestations dealt with	..	..	..	..	31	
Drains tested	..	..	..	..	84	
					—	138

Food Premises

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	6	
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	2	
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	32	
Various	..	..	..	..	43	
					—	83

Food Inspection	128
-----------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Milk and Dairies

Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	32	
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	17	
						—	49

Trade Premises

Factories—Mechanical Power	..	..	..	17	
„ —Non-Mechanical	..	..	..	4	
Petroleum Acts	..	..	..	12	
				—	33

Miscellaneous

Rats and Mice (made by Rodent Operator)	..	2,959	
Emergency Housing	..	461	
Unclassified	..	91	
Swimming Pool	..	12	
Watercourses	..	1	
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	7	
		—	3,531
Total Visits	..	..	4,626

Samples Taken

Drinking Water (Mains)	..	..	..	4	
Swimming Pool	..	..	..	3	
do. tested on spot	..	..	..	6	
Ice Cream	..	..	..	12	
				—	25

Overcrowding

Cases of overcrowding abated	26
------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----

COMPLAINTS

During the year 158 complaints were received, dealing with the following matters :—

Housing Defects	86
Drainage	45
Accumulations	6
Infestations (Various)	14
Miscellaneous	7
Number of notices outstanding at end of 1946 ..	163
Number of notices served during 1947—	
(a) Preliminary	93
(b) Statutory	3
(c) Verbal	82
	—
Number of notices complied with during 1947 ..	341
Number of notices outstanding at end of 1947 ..	129
Number of reminders sent	212
	18

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT OF NOTICES

1. No. of dwelling houses at which structural repairs were carried out	24
2. No. of dwelling houses at which cleansing and redecoration were carried out	4
3. No. of dwelling houses at which accumulations and obstructions were removed	4
4. No. of dwelling houses at which renewals, repair or extension of drainage systems were carried out	11
5. No. of dwelling houses at which obstructed drainage systems were cleared	74
6. No. of dwelling houses at which drainage system was connected to main sewer and cesspools abolished	1
7. No. of dwelling houses at which new dustbins were supplied	15
8. No. of dwelling houses at which a water supply was provided within the house ..	6
9. No. of dwelling houses at which flooding of cellars was dealt with	4
10. No. of W.C.s repaired, renewed, or additionally provided	27
11. No. of W.C.s to which fixed wooden seats were abolished	4
12. No. of Cowsheds and Dairies to which improvements were carried out	2
13. No. of Bakehouses and other food preparing premises to which improvements were carried out	7
14. No. of Factories, Offices and Shops to which improvements were carried out	5

WATER SUPPLIES

- (i) The water for the whole of the urban district is supplied by the Burgess Hill Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity. Monthly samples were taken for bacteriological analysis and all were reported as being satisfactory.
- (ii) The Company carries out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water and all were satisfactory. The water was chlorinated after filtration
- (iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action
- (iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated
- (v) With the exception of three houses all are provided with a piped supply direct to the house

Two cottages at Ditchling Common have been connected to the main supply, but there is no change to report in the position of the remaining premises in the locality which are supplied with water from shallow wells.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

The Sewage Disposal Works continue to function satisfactorily although it is evident that the works are loaded to full capacity. Very careful operation is required in order to maintain a satisfactory effluent during times of heavy flow.

One of the circular percolating filters gave a great deal of trouble from ponding at the beginning of the year, and an examination revealed that owing to faulty construction this filter was badly clogged and unable to deal with its normal dosage of effluent.

This filter is being reconstructed, using a proportion of new media, together with a quantity of the old material, which is being washed and regraded.

Work was also commenced on the construction of additional sludge drying beds which, when completed will increase the available area for sludge drying by about 40 per cent. This will remove a long-standing difficulty in disposing of the sludge produced in the sedimentation tanks and obviate the need for discharging sludge on to the land, a course which has been unavoidable in the past owing to the limited area of the existing drying beds.

One property in Janes Lane was connected to the main drainage system and the cesspool abolished.

The position regarding the Folders Lane Sewerage Scheme is somewhat improved. Toward the end of the year the Council gave instructions for the drawings, etc., to be revised and completed with the intention of advertising for tenders early in 1948. It is confidently anticipated, therefore, that the actual work will have commenced before the close of that year.

In the meantime further houses have been built in this locality, thereby adding to the existing nuisance.

CONTROL OF FLIES

In the early part of the summer the proprietors of all fish shops, butcher shops and catering establishments in the district were given the opportunity of having their premises sprayed with D.D.T. solution to reduce the number of flies. Most of those concerned accepted the offer and the spraying was carried out, using a 5 per cent. D.D.T. deposit spray. The whole of the wall and ceiling surfaces were covered by the spraying, which dried off, leaving a minute deposit of D.D.T. on all the exposed surfaces, which was lethal to flies alighting thereon.

The effects were most noticeable, there being almost complete absence of live flies in the premises for several months afterwards, and many requests have been received for the treatment to be repeated in 1948.

A small number of private houses were also treated where flies were particularly troublesome. A charge to cover time and materials was made in all cases.

RATS AND MICE

The rodent operator has continued to be fully occupied in dealing with infestation of rats and mice. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of mice infestation dealt with.

The Council's refuse tip has received regular attention and has remained free from serious infestation.

A part of the sewer system was thought to be slightly infested, but on treatment being carried out it was found that no infestation in fact existed. A subsequent test-baiting of the whole system of sewers again revealed no infestation.

During the year under review the Ministry of Food's special scheme providing for the free treatment of private premises came to an end, but the Council very wisely decided to continue to operate a free service to householders, the cost being borne by the rate fund.

A fresh survey of the whole of the district was commenced, and it was noticeable that most of the infestations found and treated earlier had not become re-infested. There was a great diminution in the number of infestations found on survey, but complaints of the presence of rats are made much more readily than in the past, owing to residents now being fully aware of the availability of the operator's services.

During the year 127 complaints were received and 2,959 visits were made to 1,346 separate premises. 162 infestations of rats and 35 of mice were found and dealt with. The estimated kill being 2,199 rats and 3,484 mice. Actual bodies found were 372 rats and 112 mice.

Much credit is due to the thorough and conscientious work of the operator, Mr. S. W. Cook, for the satisfactory working of this branch of the service.

Before the end of 1947 the responsibility for the administration of Rats and Mice destruction work throughout the Country was transferred from the Ministry of Food to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MILK AND FOOD SUPPLIES

Milk Production

Number of Cowkeepers on the register	13
Approximate number of milch cows	220
Number of Inspections	32
Number of Accredited producers	5
Number of "Tuberculin Tested" producers ..	1

Retail Dairies

Number of retailers on register	8
do. retail dairies	8
do. inspections	17

Licences Granted under Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers Bottling)	2
do. do. (Dealers)	2
do. do. (Supplementary)	1
Pasteurised (Bottlers and Dealers)	3
do. (Supplementary)	1

Sampling**(a) Bacteriological Examination**

Number of samples taken	45
Number satisfactory	45
Number unsatisfactory	—

(b) Biological Test for T.B.

Number of samples taken	19
Number satisfactory	19
Number unsatisfactory	—

(c) Phosphatase Test

Number of samples taken	1
Number satisfactory	1
Number unsatisfactory	—

ICE-CREAM

Number of manufacturers	2
Number of retailers	12

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS**Meat**

One slaughterhouse only is licensed, and is used for the occasional slaughter of pigs under Ministry of Food licences.

The number of animals slaughtered in the year was 53 pigs. Two heads and three sets of offals were condemned on account of disease.

Food

128 visits were made to various premises for the purpose of food inspection, and the following list shows the amount of foods of various kinds condemned :—

Beef, Mutton and Lamb	248 lbs.
Fish	1,305 „
Pigs' Heads and Offals	40 „
Bacon	7 „
Tinned Vegetables	98 „
do. Fish	68 „
do. Beef	105 „
do. Pork Products	8 „
do. Meat Products	27 „
do. Fruit	25 „
do. Milk	72 „
Preserves	74 „
Fruit	9 „
Cheese	9 „
Flour, etc.	6 „
Butter	2 „
Sundries	17 „
Pickles	73 „
Dried Peas	72 „
Oats	80 „
Potatoes	80 „
	<hr/>
	2,425 „

1 ton 1cwt. 2qr. 17lb.

HOUSING

The housing situation further deteriorated and the number of applicants for accommodation rose by 69 to 294 by the end of 1947. This increase is almost the same as in 1946.

Four further dwelling units became available through requisitioning during the year and were allocated to urgent cases.

The first post-war houses were finished in September, a pair being handed over on the St. Andrew's extension in that month. By the end of the year 12 houses had been occupied, and work was well in advance on the remaining 16 in this scheme.

At the West Park Estate, building was commenced in the summer on the 64 houses forming the first part of this scheme. By the end of the year 18 houses had the roofs on, and the contractors had made very good progress with the remainder.

A further 62 houses are planned to complete this estate, and a firm of architects has been engaged to prepare the scheme, the actual building being expected to commence in 1948.

In the selection of tenants for the new houses the principle has been adopted of transferring to larger houses certain tenants of existing Council houses who are overcrowded. The houses thus vacated are then available for applicants on the waiting list. This method ensures that the new houses are occupied by a family of the optimum size and also results in the relief of many more cases of overcrowding than would otherwise be possible.

The above procedure has necessitated a large amount of visiting and this, together with the classifying, interviewing and visiting of applicants and preparation of reports has resulted in a great deal of additional work falling upon the Sanitary Inspector.

This officer has now been given the designation of Emergency Housing Officer and made responsible for this work.

SWIMMING POOL

In the long spell of fine weather experienced in 1947 the open-air swimming pool in St. John's Park proved extremely popular, particularly with the children. The numbers admitted to the pool, apart from spectators, were 5,885 adults and 18,078 children, as compared with 3,833 and 11,780 for 1946.

A full-time attendant was employed and this resulted in a marked improvement in the conditions at the pool. The chlorine dosing apparatus was renewed, and throughout the season the water received an adequate dose of chlorine to maintain the safety of the water. At the end of the season the filtration plant was extensively overhauled. Regular testing assured the satisfactory working of the purification and chlorinating plant, and samples showed that the water remained at a high state of bacterial purity, being equal to drinking water.

The prevalence of poliomyelitis in the County undoubtedly caused many parents to keep their children away from the pool, but in the case of a well-managed installation in which the water is properly chlorinated, no fear of danger need arise. Open-air swimming and sunbathing are healthy forms of recreation, and the Council might well consider increasing the area of lawn for the latter purpose, as at times the present area is not large enough.

FACTORIES**1. INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		In- spections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	17	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	2	—	—
Totals	14	23	1	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	—	1	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease.	Under 1 year	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	Totals
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles	2	9	13	20	19	64	29	2	6	1	—	—	165
Whooping Cough ..	11	12	11	6	10	52	2	1	4	1	—	—	110
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	2	1	10
Totals ..	13	21	25	26	29	119	32	6	14	3	3	4	295

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Total	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Poliomyelitis	2	2	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—
Pneumonia	5	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Measles	165	—	—
Whooping Cough	110	—	—
Scabies	10	—	—
Totals	295	4	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notification Rates per 1,000 of the Population

Notifications	England and Wales	Burgess Hill Urban
Typhoid Fever	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.05	—
Scarlet Fever	1.37	0.13
Whooping Cough	2.22	13.88
Diphtheria	0.13	—
Erysipelas	0.19	0.13
Smallpox	0.00	—
Measles	9.41	20.83
Pneumonia	0.79	0.63

**NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES AND
WHOOPING COUGH, 1940-1947.**

Year	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough
1940 ..	6	190	2
1941 ..	10	62	87
1942 ..	6	6	6
1943 ..	8	148	—
1944 ..	17	78	112
1945 ..	6	68	1
1946 ..	—	25	27
1947 ..	1	165	110
Totals ..	54	742	345

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1947.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 25	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
25 - 35	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	2	1	-	6	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES

Age Periods	1939				1945				1946				1947			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
15 - 25	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	4	2	1	3	3	-	1	5	4	2	2	4	2	1	-

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1934

Year.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
			Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.
1934	..	..	1	—	2	1
1935	..	..	2	—	—	—
1936	..	..	1	—	4	—
1937	..	..	—	1	—	1
1938	..	..	3	—	1	—
1939	..	..	2	—	—	—
1940	..	..	—	—	—	1
1941	..	..	3	—	5	—
1942	..	..	—	1	2	—
1943	..	..	1	—	2	—
1944	..	..	1	—	—	—
1945	..	..	1	—	1	—
1946	..	..	2	—	—	1
1947	..	..	6	—	2	—
Totals	..		23	2	19	4

THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Appended below are details of cases admitted to Hospital during the year.

Disease.	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	East Grinstead Urban District	Uckfield Rural District	Other Districts	Total
Poliomyelitis	11	4	2	1	10	1	29
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Observation Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—	8	10
Observation Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Scarlet Fever	8	—	1	4	8	—	21
Observation Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	6	5	—	8	1	—	20
Measles and Pneumonia	2	—	—	2	2	1	7
Measles and Mastroideotomy	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rubella	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	5	—	6
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chickenpox and Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septic Spots	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Streptococcal Rash and Burns on Arms	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Streptococcal Rash	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	1	—	—	4	2	2	9
Pemphigus	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tetanus	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vaginitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Observation Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	36	12	5	24	33	14	124

BRIGHTON SANATORIUM

Poliomyelitis	4	4	—	—	—	—	8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles and Otitis Media	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough and Bronchial Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Totals	5	5	—	1	2	—	13

**TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED
IN SCHOOLS.**

Name of School.	Number on Roll.	Number Immunised.	Percentage.
Junction Road Primary School	309	304	97
Burgess Hill County Modern ..	365	352	96
London Road Primary Council	249	241	96
Not yet at school or outside area	923	897	97
at school	72	71	99
14 - 15	24	21	87
Private Schools	312	304	97
	1331	1293	97

